

REPORT KAISER YIELDS 'IN SENSE'

Cloudy, probably showers to-night and Sunday.

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918.

12 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

U. S. AND BRITISH AT VALENCIENNES LINE; FRENCH TAKE VOUZIERES; GAIN FOUR MILES

U. S. SOLDIERS FACE DEATH WITH A SONG ON LOST TROOPSHIP

364 Americans Perish When Otranto Goes on Rocks After Collision.

DESTROYER TO RESCUE.

British Commander Battles Sea and Saves Many—Whole Voyage Ill-Fated.

American soldiers to the number of 364 were lost on the transport Otranto, sunk in collision with the steamship Kashmir off the South Scottish coast early this week. This developed from checking the Otranto's list at American Army Headquarters in London, where it was found the death roll of soldiers stood at 364 or 366. More than 200 bodies had been recovered up to this morning. Many of these were given burial by a party sent from Liverpool. Virtually all the bodies recovered have been identified.

By James M. Tuohy.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World). Special Cable Despatch to The Evening World.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The loss of the British auxiliary cruiser Otranto after a collision off the Scottish coast on Sunday morning, Oct. 6, was one of the most poignant tragedies of the war, redeemed in great part by the magnificent heroism of American soldiers and British seamen.

More than 360 American soldiers have not been accounted for, and it is feared they were lost.

The voyage of the Otranto from New York was ill-fated from start to finish. Usually the big liner, converted into a warship at the beginning of the war, and one of the few vessels that escaped from Admiral von Spee's German fleet when it sank Admiral Craddock's fleet in South American waters early in the war, carried no troops, but on this occasion there was a surplus of 700 men remaining when the transport vessel in the American troop convoy received their complement. These soldiers were berthed on the armed Otranto.

Unfortunately they were afflicted with Spanish influenza during the eight days the vessel was at sea. Sixty out of the 700 American soldiers on the Otranto died of the influenza, and there were a number of other soldiers too sick to leave their beds, a circumstance which aggravated the horrors of the wreck.

RAMMED AMIDSHIPS BY TRANSPORT KASHMIR.

The Otranto was nearing the British coast when very violent gales and mountainous seas were experienced. The seas ran so high on last Sunday morning that it was impossible for the officers of the Otranto to see the position of the vessels she was guarding. Nor could they make observations. They believed they were off the north coast of Ireland, when, as a matter of fact, they were five miles south of Scottish Island.

At 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning the big transport Kashmir, suddenly lifted on the crest of a high wave, was sent crashing into the Otranto. Her bows struck the liner amidships, tearing a great hole in her side and flooding her engine room.

When the next wave carried the two great vessels apart, the Kashmir disappeared into the spray, and those on board the Otranto saw her no more. Fortunately, though her bows were stove in, the Kashmir's bulk-

President Wilson Marching in Loan Parade With Admiral Grayson and Gen. Dyer



NEGRO KILLED, 3 POLICE HURT IN BROOKLYN RIOT

More Than a Hundred Shots Fired in Fight Which Started in a Store.

One negro was shot and killed, three policemen seriously wounded and ten slightly cut about the face and arms and half a dozen negroes were bruised by "blows" in a riot that started at Myrtle Avenue and Prince Street, Brooklyn, shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The negro, James Wright of No. 188 Johnson street had half a dozen bullet wounds in his body and was arrested with bleeding. He died in the Adams Street Police Station.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

The trouble started, police stated, in the furniture store of Samuel Levine, No. 162 Myrtle Avenue, when a negro dated from a store to come outside. A policeman on the corner and in a riot call to the police, and a crowd of about 250 men gathered outside the store.

THRONGS CHEER PRESIDENT IN HUGE LOAN PARADE HERE; UNARMED MAN CAUSES STIR

Printer Who Tried to Shake Hands With Wilson Stopped by Gen. Dyer and Police.

A dramatic incident occurred at the start of New York's great Liberty Day parade, in which President Wilson marched down Fifth Avenue with 25,000 soldiers, sailors and war workers. As the division headed by the President reached 51st Street, the great crowd on the Cathedral steps surged down toward the sidewalk and swept the crowds there into the street. The police were powerless to stop them.

A man, who later gave his name as H. J. Boone, a printer, ran forward, plunging through the crowd with both hands as if swimming. In the crush he was not at first noticed. He was making directly for the line in which President Wilson marched between Rear Admiral Grayson and Brig. Gen. Dyer. He was at the side of the latter before the General observed him.

Gen. Dyer put forth his hand and slapped the man in the face so forcibly as to knock him down. As the man rose, to his feet a policeman who had been on the back of his head with his right hand, knocking him unconscious in the street. Secret Service men rushed forward and the printer was carried to one of the newspaper automobiles.

and smiling to the wildly cheering crowds. He appeared to have not noticed the incident at all. Gen. Dyer quickly stepped up to the President's side and there wasn't a moment's interruption to the parade. But the crowd who saw what they deemed an assault on the President sent up a roar at the unconscious printer and pressed forward with angry exclamations, crying: "Kill him! Hang him! Lynch him!"

All the efforts of a score of police were needed to check the crowd. Meanwhile the auto with the printer in it had passed along. Boone was carried five blocks and then placed into an ambulance.

Boone was taken to the East 51st Street station. There he was searched, but no weapon of any kind was found.

BOONE FOR WILSON. "TOO GREAT A MAN TO HARM."

"I had no intention of harming the President," Boone told the police. "I only wanted to shake his hand. Why I voted for Woodrow Wilson. He is too great a man to harm."

Detestable who have talked with Boone are of the opinion that he is harmless. The impression they have gathered from conversation with him is that he must have taken a few drinks too many. Boone said he was forty-five years old and lived at No. 1679 Second Avenue. A loaded revolver of the 35 caliber

President Wilson kept on marching

PERSHING STILL ADVANCING; HAIG AT THE GATES OF DOUAI

GERMANY'S REPLY ON WAY, 'ACCEPTS IN SENSE' TERMS OF U. S., SAYS BERLIN DESPATCH

Washington Warns the Public Against Believing That Kaiser Will Agree to an Unconditional Surrender at This Time.

BERNE, Oct. 12 (By Associated Press).—The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, has circulated a Frankfurter Zeitung despatch from Berlin stating that the German reply to President Wilson's note was sent last night and that it is in a sense an acceptance. WASHINGTON WARNS AGAINST OVERCONFIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—German reports that Prince Maximilian's reply to President Wilson's inquiry has been despatched and indicating that "in a sense" an acceptance of the President's conditions of peace, led to an authoritative statement here to-day that the public should be warned against believing Germany is about to end the war by unconditional surrender.

If Germany's reply was despatched last night it probably will reach Washington not later than to-morrow night.

It would be quite in keeping with German methods, it is pointed out, to seek at this critical moment to begot the issue and unsettle public opinion in enemy countries by misleading statements to create the impression that the war is over. Aside from other reasons for such a course, the Germans undoubtedly would have in mind the effect of such a policy upon the Fourth Liberty Loan.

REPORTS KAISER MAY ABDICATE GROW.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—Neutral travelers arriving here from Germany report that rumors that Emperor William may abdicate appear to take greater consistency day by day. The arrivals add that the unpopularity of the German Crown Prince has considerably increased in Germany.

BASEL, Oct. 12 (Havas Agency).—The Frankfort Gazette announces that the German answer to President Wilson, which has been completed in principle, probably was forwarded on Friday night. The Gazette says it has reason to believe that the answer expresses adhesion of Germany to the demands of President Wilson.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the German answer to President Wilson's note of inquiry is ready, and believes that it was handed to the Swiss Government to-day. The newspaper understands that "the answer will make far-reaching advances and it is hoped that the discussion between Germany and President Wilson will bring forth a durable peace for the whole world."

It is stated by the newspaper that the note was carefully considered by the "War Cabinet," consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor and Secretaries Without Portfolio, and that an answer in principle was agreed upon after a conference with the supreme military command.

The German Reichstag will meet on Wednesday, Oct. 16, according to advices from Berlin.

ALLIED MINISTERS AGREED ON COURSE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Ministers of the Allied Governments, says the Express, have discussed the German peace overtures and agreed upon a line of common action. The British, French and Italian Ministers first conferred and reached a decision, after which the French and British Cabinets confirmed the conclusions.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—Commenting on the German peace proposal to President Wilson, the Hamburg Fremdenblatt says: "Inquiries concerning the meaning of the German note can be an-

German Crown Prince Hastily Moves His Headquarters Back From Mezieres as Americans Advance—Towns South of Laon Are on Fire.

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES ON THE VALENCIENNES FRONT, Oct. 12 (Associated Press).—There was every evidence to-day that the Germans were preparing to make a strong stand on the Valenciennes line, which now has been reached, at least east of the River Selle, by the Anglo-American forces.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Associated Press).—German troops in the region of Douai are retreating behind the Seneffe Canal. British forces have reached a line two miles west of Douai. It is believed Field Marshal Haig's men will be in the edge of the canal and in the outskirts of Douai by to-morrow morning.

The Germans are falling back very rapidly in the Champagne, and this morning the French had advanced for a distance of from three to four miles.

After capturing Vouziers, on the Aisne River, the French have gone some distance beyond that town. So swiftly is the line changing that it is difficult to follow the French advance from point to point.

FRENCH CROSS THE RETOURNE IN FORCE

PARIS, Oct. 12 (United Press).—The French are across the Retourne River in great force and pursuing the fleeing Germans toward Bethel, an important enemy base on the Aisne.

Cavalry and fast automobiles carrying machine guns are harrying the Germans. The French have passed Quilly, midway between Pauvres and Vouziers.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE CHAMPAGNE, Oct. 12.—Vouziers, Guise as well as all of the villages in the whole region south of Laon are burning.

[This may indicate that the Germans are preparing to evacuate the stronghold they have held so long.]

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Americans are closing in on Dun-sur-Meuse, while their left wing is within five miles of Buzancy, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. He says important events which will change the entire face of things may be expected in this part of the Woevre front.

Orders found on prisoners show that the enemy was instructed to resist on the Suippe River front until the 13th at least in order to save all the material possible and to enable the adjacent armies to conduct an orderly retreat.

Gen. Gouraud's attack upset this plan. Although the Germans had twenty-five divisions in the Champagne sector, twelve of which were fresh, the fear of being rushed caused them to decline battle. The Crown Prince had moved his headquarters from Mezieres in hot haste.

FRENCH PENETRATE VOUZIERES

Continued progress was made last night by the French troops along the entire champagne front, the War Office announced to-day. The French have penetrated the important railway town of Vouziers.

[Vouziers is on the western edge of the Argonne Forest. Last night's communique reported the French within a mile and three-quarters of that town.]

The French are holding the general line of the Retourne and the road from Pauvres to Vouziers.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—British forces last night continued their advance north of the Seneffe River, Field Marshal Haig announced to-day. The advance is in the direction of Douai. The villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Cuincy have been captured.

Further north the British have pushed to the east of Henin-Lietard, northwest of Douai and they are in the environs of Annay.

[Cuincy is less than two miles west of Douai. This represents an additional advance of nearly four miles from west of Beaumont. Brebieres is two miles and a half southwest of Douai, on the road from Vitry-en-Artois. Hamel is a mile west of Arleux.

[Henin-Lietard is four and a half miles east of Lens, and Annay is two and a half miles northeast of Lens.]

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 12 (Associated Press).—The enemy yesterday began an attempt to blow up the Anglo-American advance on the main battle front. All the bridges across the River Selle from Le Cateau southward were blown up and the Germans seem to have been digging in furiously along the line of the high ground from 2,000 to 4,000 yards east of the river.

(Continued on Second Page.)

For racing results see page 2.

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)